AP US History

Chapter 28 – The Onset of the Cold War

After Harry Truman’s efforts to contain Soviet influence in Europe for two terms, Dwight D. Eisenhower was elected as a Republican in 1952. Eisenhower had succeeded in keeping the peace between the United States and the Soviet Union for eight years, but he had failed to halt the momentum of the Cold War he had inherited from Harry Truman. Ike’s efforts to ease tension with the Soviet Union were dashed by his own distrust of communism and by Khrushchev’s belligerent rhetoric and behavior. Still, he had begun to relax tensions, a process that would survive the troubled 1960s and, after several false starts, would finally begin to erode the Cold War by the end of the 1980s.

**The Cold War Begins**

1. Identify the Iron Curtain.
2. Explain the economic hardship of the Soviet Union in the latter stages of World War II. How did the Untied States respond?
3. How did the Baruch Plan preserve American atomic monopoly in the mid-1940’s?

**Containment**

1. What were the goals put forth by Marshall, Acheson, and Kennan in developing the containment policy?
2. Identify the following: Truman Doctrine
3. Explain how the Marshall Plan used economics in order to successfully fulfill its intended goals.
4. What were the two main features of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization?
5. Inference: According to the text, were the fears of the Western military alliance justified? Explain.
6. Explain the objectives of the major Cold War powers during the Berlin Blockade and the subsequent Berlin Airlift.
   1. Berlin Blockade – Joseph Stalin
   2. Berlin Airlift – Harry Truman

T**he Cold War Expands**

1. What were the objectives of the following three entities created by the National Security Act?
   1. Department of Defense
   2. Central Intelligence Agency
   3. National Security Council
2. How did NSC-68 serve as a symbol of the Truman Administration’s determination to win the Cold War?
3. Please describe the events occurring in China from 1946 to 1949.
4. What was the American response to the Communist triumph in China?
5. Describe the situations in the following regions of Korea following the split along the 38th parallel in 1945.
   1. North Korea
   2. South Korea
6. What was the motivation behind Truman’s call for action against North Korea?
7. Explain how China changed the course of the Korean War.
8. According to the text, the most important result of the Korean War was massive American rearmament. Please provide three specific facts that support this claim.

**The Cold War at Home**

1. What prompted a wave of labor unrest shortly following World War II?
2. Identify the Taft-Hartley Act.
3. Identify Dixiecrats.
4. What was the intention of the House of Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)?
5. Explain the techniques of Joseph McCarthy that kept him relevant throughout the first half of the 1950’s.
6. What course events ultimately led to McCarthy’s reputation being tarnished and the end of his influence on the United States?

**Eisenhower Wages the Cold War**

1. How did Eisenhower relax many of the efforts of Truman upon entering office?
2. Explain the circumstances regarding conflict in the following regions during Ike’s presidency:
   1. Vietnam
   2. China
   3. Middle East
3. Elaborate on Ike’s efforts to limit nuclear arms. Were they successful?
4. Explain the significance of Sputnik.